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181 PDA-based observation logging
Monty Hammontree, Paul Weiler, Bob Hendrich
May 1995 **Conference companion on Human factors in computing systems**
Full text available: pdf(209.82 KB) Additional Information: full citation, references, index terms

Keywords: analysis, data collection, laboratory, logging, testing, tools, usability, video

182 On the power of bounded concurrency II: pushdown automata
Tirza Hirst, David Harel
May 1994 **Journal of the ACM (JACM)**, Volume 41 Issue 3
Full text available: pdf(993.84 KB) Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, citings, index terms, review

This is the second in a series of papers on the inherent power of bounded cooperative concurrency, whereby an automaton can be in some bounded number of states that cooperate in accepting the input. In this paper, we consider pushdown automata. We are interested in differences in power of expression and in exponential (or higher) discrepancies in succinctness between variants of pda's that incorporate nondeterminism (E), pure parallelism (A), and bounded cooperative concurrency (C). Technic ...

Keywords: cooperative concurrency, pushdown automata, succinctness

183 Concurrent automata, database computers, and security: a "new" security paradigm for secure parallel processing
T. Y. Lin
August 1993 **Proceedings on the 1992-1993 workshop on New security paradigms**
Full text available: pdf(975.78 KB) Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, citings

Declustering has been proposed to speed up parallel database machines. However, the security requires clustering. In this paper, we use temporal clustering to reconcile the apparent conflict. Automata theory is applied to high level architecture design. Based on Petri net theory a database machine is proposed. The classical notion of clustering is extended to temporal dimension and is imported to parallel database systems. The proposed database machine not only has the linear speedup, ...

184 Finite state verifiers I: the power of interaction

Cynthia Dwork, Larry Stockmeyer
October 1992 **Journal of the ACM (JACM)**, Volume 39 Issue 4

Full text available: pdf(2.15 MB) Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, citings, index terms

An investigation of interactive proof systems (IPSs) where the verifier is a 2-way probabilistic finite state automaton (2pfa) is initiated. In this model, it is shown: (1) IPSs in which the verifier uses private randomization are strictly more powerful than IPSs in which the random choices of the verifier are made public to the prover. (2) IPSs in which the verifier uses public randomization are strictly more powerful than 2pfa's alone, that i ...

Keywords: Arthur-Merlin games, complexity theory, finite state automata, interactive proof systems, probabilistic automata

185 Morphology, phonology, syntax: Hopfield models as nondeterministic finite-state machines

Marc F. J. Drossaers
August 1992 **Proceedings of the 14th conference on Computational linguistics - Volume 1**

Full text available: pdf(453.91 KB) Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references

The use of neural networks for integrated linguistic analysis may be profitable. This paper presents the first results of our research on that subject: a Hopfield model for syntactical analysis. We construct a neural network as an implementation of a bounded push-down automaton, which can accept context-free languages with limited center-embedding. The network's behavior can be predicted a priori, so the presented theory can be tested. The operation of the network as an implementation of the acc ...

186 A formal model for context-free languages augmented with reduplication

Walter J. Savitch
December 1989 **Computational Linguistics**, Volume 15 Issue 4

Full text available: pdf(1.36 MB) Publisher Site Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, citings

A model is presented to characterize the class of languages obtained by adding reduplication to context-free languages. The model is a pushdown automaton augmented with the ability to check reduplication by using the stack in a new way. The class of languages generated is shown to lie strictly between the context-free languages and the indexed languages. The model appears capable of accommodating the sort of reduplications that have been observed to occur in natural languages, but it excludes ma ...

187 JETR: a robust machine translation system

Rika Yoshii

July 1987 **Proceedings of the 25th conference on Association for Computational Linguistics**

Full text available: pdf(554.19 KB) Publisher Site

Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references

This paper presents an expectation-based Japanese-to-English translation system called JETR which relies on the forward expectation-refinement process to handle ungrammatical sentences in an elegant and efficient manner without relying on the presence of particles and verbs in the source text. JETR uses a chain of result states to perform context analysis for resolving pronoun and object references and filling ellipses. Unlike other knowledge-based systems, JETR attempts to achieve semantic, pra ...

188 Context-freeness of the language accepted by Marcus' parser

R. Nozohoor-Farshi

July 1987 **Proceedings of the 25th conference on Association for Computational Linguistics**

Full text available: pdf(510.32 KB) Publisher Site

Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, citings

In this paper, we prove that the set of sentences parsed by Marcus' parser constitutes a context-free language. The proof is carried out by constructing a deterministic pushdown automaton that recognizes those strings of terminals that are parsed successfully by the Marcus parser.

189 The NOV-II super parallel computer for signal processing

Sadayasu Ono, Naohisa Ohta

June 1986 **Proceedings of the 3rd international conference on Supercomputing**

Full text available: pdf(704.12 KB)

Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, index terms

This paper describes the architecture and performance of a massively parallel computer system for "Digital Signal Processing" called NOVI-II. The computer will have a peak arithmetic rate of 50 GFLOPS and 1.024 Gbyte of memory. NOVI-II is intended mainly for the video signal processing of high quality moving pictures, and for developing programs for a programmable video CODEC. NOVI-II adopts multicomputer-type architecture which allows the combination of more than 512 processing ...

190 Alternation

Ashok K. Chandra, Dexter C. Kozen, Larry J. Stockmeyer

January 1981 **Journal of the ACM (JACM)**, Volume 28 Issue 1

Full text available: pdf(1.17 MB) Additional Information: full citation, references, citings, index terms

191 Superdeterministic PDAs: A Subcase with a Decidable Inclusion problem

S. A. Greibach, E. P. Friedman

October 1980 **Journal of the ACM (JACM)**, Volume 27 Issue 4

Full text available: pdf(1.67 MB) Additional Information: full citation, references, index terms

192 Deterministic CFL's are accepted simultaneously in polynomial time and log squared space

Stephen A. Cook

April 1979 **Proceedings of the eleventh annual ACM symposium on Theory of computing**

Full text available: pdf(624.58 KB) Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, citings, index terms

We propose to prove the theorem in the title. Let PLOSS be the class of sets recognizable on a deterministic Turing machine simultaneously in polynomial time and log squared space. Using the notation of Bruss and Meyer [1], PLOSS &equil; &ugr;k TISP(nk,k log2n).

193 Separating tape bounded auxiliary pushdown automata classes

I. H. Sudborough

May 1977 **Proceedings of the ninth annual ACM symposium on Theory of computing**

Full text available: pdf(857.71 KB) Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, index terms

Previous results in the literature which describe separation theorems for time bounded complexity classes serve also to separate classes defined by tape bounded auxiliary pushdown automata. Results described here refine these basic relationships between classes defined by tape bounded AuxPDA. It is shown that, for auxiliary PDA fully constructable functions S0 and S1 satisfying S1 (n+1) &egr; o,(S0 (n)), S

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194 A useful device for showing the solvability of some decision problems

Oscar H. Ibarra, Chul E. Kim

May 1976 **Proceedings of the eighth annual ACM symposium on Theory of computing**

Full text available: pdf(360.43 KB) Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, citings, index terms

We look at a restricted model of a multihead pushdown automaton and use some of its properties to show the existence of algorithms for some decision problems concerning code sets and vector addition systems.

195 Degree-languages, polynomial time recognition, and the LBA problem

Detlef Wotschke

May 1975 **Proceedings of seventh annual ACM symposium on Theory of computing**

Full text available: pdf(529.05 KB) Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, citings, index terms

The so-called Chomsky hierarchy [5], consisting of regular, context-free, context-sensitive, and recursively enumerable languages, does not account for many "real world" classes of languages, e.g., programming languages and natural languages [4]. This is one of the reasons why many attempts have been made to "refine" the original Chomsky classification. The main goal has been to describe languages which, for instance, are not context-free but are still context-sensit ...

196 On the complexity of grammar and related problems

H. B. Hunt, T. G. Szymanski

May 1975 **Proceedings of seventh annual ACM symposium on Theory of computing**

Full text available: pdf(843.58 KB) Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, citings, index terms

In [1] and [2] a complexity theory for formal languages and automata was developed. This theory implies most of the previously known results and yields many new results as well. Here we develop an analogous theory for several classes of more practically motivated problems. Two such classes, both closely related to formal language and automata theory, suggest themselves - grammar problems and program scheme problems. Here, our primary emphasis is on grammar problems of interest in parsing an ...

197 Jump PDA's, deterministic context-free languages principal AFDLs and polynomial time recognition—(Extended Abstract)

Sheila A. Greibach

April 1973 **Proceedings of the fifth annual ACM symposium on Theory of computing**

Full text available: pdf(636.59 KB) Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, index terms

Every deterministic context-free language can be accepted by a deterministic finite delay pda with jumps. Increasing the number of types or occurrences of jumps increases the family of languages accepted with finite delay. Hence the family of deterministic context-free language is a principal AFDL; there is a context-free language Lo such that every context-free language is an inverse gsm image of Lo or Lo - {e}. A si ...

198 A Formalization of Transition Diagram Systems

David Bruce Lomet

April 1973 **Journal of the ACM (JACM)**, Volume 20 Issue 2

Full text available: pdf(1.49 MB) Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, citings, index terms

The transition diagram systems first introduced by Conway are formalized in terms of a restricted deterministic pushdown acceptor (DPDA) called a nested DPDA. It is then established that the class of nested DPDA's is capable of accepting all deterministic context-free languages. The proof of this involves demonstrating that left recursion can be eliminated from deterministic (or LR(k)) grammars without destroying the deterministic property. Using various structural properti ...

199 An Infinite Hierarchy of Context-Free Languages

Sheila A. Greibach

January 1969 **Journal of the ACM (JACM)**, Volume 16 Issue 1

Full text available: pdf(913.20 KB) Additional Information: full citation, references, citings, index terms

200 A recognition algorithm for pushdown store systems

Alfred V. Aho, John E. Hopcroft, Jeffrey D. Ullman

January 1968 **Proceedings of the 1968 23rd ACM national conference**

Full text available: pdf(652.34 KB) Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, index terms

A pushdown store is a list in which information can be accessed only on a last-in first-out principle of operation. The use of pushdown stores is an important technique in the construction of compilers and other language-processing devices. Of particular interest from both practical and theoretical considerations is how the time and memory required to process a language is functionally related to the length of the input sentence under consideration. In this paper we consider lang ...

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